

Court copy

State of north Carolina in the general court of justice  
County of DAVIE superior court division

File no. 20 CVS 320

2020 SEP -3 AM 11:34

DAVIE COUNTY, N.C.  
CFH

Wendell matthew turner, Et al  
Plaintiff

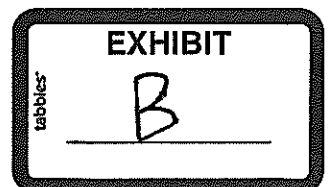
Vs.

Mocksville police dept. et al  
State of northcarolina. et al  
Defendant(s)

Class action lawsuit filed by the plaintiff under rule 3.4

to the honorable superior court judge of

\_\_\_\_\_.now comes the said plaintiff  
of Wendell matthew turner of whom now  
moves thus honorable trial court in class action  
lawsuit that, s filed through and by the plaintiff.  
Therefore the plaintiff case is made unto good  
faith and all evidence and statements of claims  
is not fiction and nevertheless it is, ~~f~~asleiefed as  
to all the events in this civil action.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE  
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

FILE NO # 20 CV S 320

2020 SEP -8 A 11:35

CLERK OF COURT

WENDELL MATTHEW TURNER EL\_AL

PLAINTIFF

VS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

MOCKSVILLE POLICE DEPT.

EL\_AL

DEFENDANT(S)

\*\*\*\*\*

CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT BY THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURT LAW MEANINGS  
OF MORE THAN ONE NAMED DEFENDDANT AND MORE THAN ONE PLAINTIFF . IN  
CASES WHERE THE ACTION ACTUAL WARRANTED IN ACONSOLODATED FOR ONE  
CIVIL ACTION PROCEEDINGS INTO ONE TRIAL TO CONFORM ALL FACTS AND  
GIVEN EVIDENCE THAT DOSE OUTWIGHT THE DEFENDANT(S) IN CLASS ACTION.

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THE CASE BEFORE THUS TRIAL COURT THE PLAINTIFF OF WENDELL MATTHEW  
TURNER IS BASED ON ALL ACTUAL PROOF OF PHYS. EVIDENCE.AND THE PLAINTIFF  
CASE IS NOT NO FICITION AS TO THE STATEMENT OF CLAIMS AND THE SAID  
CLAIMS IS NOT NO FRIVOLOUS AND THE FACTS ABOUT THE IS NOT FALSE  
FINDINGS OF THE PLAINTIFF.

# Admissibility of Evidence

## The Admissibility of Evidence and the Exclusionary Rule

Prosecutors and defendants in **criminal proceedings** may present evidence in support of their cases. The state has the burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, while the defendant may present evidence to challenge the state's case. Each side should have the opportunity to review the other side's evidence before trial and object to the introduction of certain evidence before or during trial. In criminal cases, defendants may move the court to exclude evidence that the state obtained in violation of their **constitutional rights**. The **Federal Rules of Evidence** govern the admission of evidence in the federal court system. Each state has its own evidence rules, which are often similar to the federal rules.

## Types of Evidence

The term "evidence" broadly refers to materials relating to the subject matter of a legal proceeding, such as:

- Witness testimony;
- Written statements;

to establish the validity of or to challenge drug test results, ballistics, or computer forensics, to name but a few, must meet standards defined by the U.S. Supreme Court in ***Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals***, 509 U.S. 579 (1993), and ***Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael***, 526 U.S. 137 (1999).

## Hearsay

“**Hearsay**” is defined as any statement made outside of court that is “offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.” An example would be evidence that a person, in a non-court setting, said to another person that the defendant committed a robbery, if the state tried to introduce it as evidence that the defendant committed robbery.

Hearsay is generally inadmissible, since the judge or jury is unable to form an opinion regarding whether the person making the out-of-court statement is reliable. Multiple exceptions to the hearsay rule exist, and a defendant’s own out-of-court statements are excluded from the definition of hearsay entirely.

## Fifth Amendment Right to Silence

obtained in a warrantless search of someone else's home may not be subject to suppression by the defendant. "Fruit of the poisonous tree" also may be admitted if police could have obtained it through lawful means. The Supreme Court has held that constitutional violations and the suppression of evidence obtained as a result are two separate questions, and that the "mere fact that a constitutional violation" occurred does not require suppression. *Hudson v. Michigan*, 547 U.S. 586, 592 (2006).

## Criminal Law Contents ♡

**Criminal Law**

**Aggravating and Mitigating Factors**

**Bail and Bonds**

**Restitution for Crime Victims**

**Plea Bargains**

**Immunity for Testimony**

**Offense Classification**

**Common Criminal Defenses**

**Criminal Procedure**

- **Admissibility of Evidence**
- **Criminal Appeals**
- **Motions for a New Trial**
- **Competency to Stand Trial**
- **Continuances**
- **Judgments of Acquittal**
- **Joint Trials**
- **Deportation/Removal**
- **Miranda Rights**
- **Police Stops on the Street**
- **Right to Record Police Officers**

- Arrests and Arrest Warrants
- Other Constitutional Rights
- Right to a Speedy Trial
- Right to a Public Trial
- Double Jeopardy
- Discovery in Criminal Cases
- Hearsay in Criminal Cases
- Stages of a Criminal Case
- Stages of a Criminal Trial
- Search Warrant Requirement
- Search and Seizure Rules

Types of Criminal Offenses

Other Alcohol-Related Crimes

Parole and Probation

Expungement and Record Sealing

Lesser Included Offenses

Mental State Requirement

Derivative Responsibility for Crimes

Working with a Criminal Lawyer

Criminal Law FAQs

Find a Criminal Law Lawyer

The Fifth Amendment states that no one may “be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.” During a criminal trial, neither the state nor the court may compel a defendant to testify, nor may they compel a defendant to provide evidence that would incriminate him or her.

### Exclusionary Rule

Defendants may move to suppress evidence obtained by police or prosecutors in violation of their constitutional rights, including the Fourth Amendment right against **warrantless searches and seizures**, the Fifth Amendment **right against self-incrimination**, and the Sixth Amendment **right to an attorney** in a criminal case. Evidence obtained in violation of a defendant’s rights is known as “fruit of the poisonous tree.” See ***Silverlight Lumber Co. v. United States***, 251 U.S. 385 (1920). The rule requiring suppression of such evidence, known as the exclusionary rule, applies in all federal and state cases, according to the Supreme Court’s ruling in ***Mapp v. Ohio***, 367 U.S. 643 (1961).

Since its ruling in *Mapp*, the Supreme Court has set limits on the applicability of the exclusionary rule. A defendant may only seek suppression of evidence obtained in violation of the defendant’s own rights. Evidence against the defendant

- Audio or video recordings;
- Photographs;
- Physical objects, such as clothing or a weapon allegedly used to commit an offense;
- **Digital evidence**, including both data and the media storing the data;
- Scientific findings, such as blood test results; and
- Demonstrative evidence, such as displays, charts, or models used to educate the judge or jury about a complicated issue.

The most important factor in determining whether a piece of evidence is admissible is its **relevance** to the proceeding. “Relevant evidence” includes any evidence that would make the existence of a material fact “more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.” As a **general rule**, relevant evidence is admissible, while evidence deemed irrelevant is not.

Even if evidence is deemed relevant by a judge, it could be excluded if the possibility that it would confuse a jury, mislead jurors, or **unfairly prejudice** jurors against a defendant is greater than its “probative value.”

Evidence must also be sufficiently reliable to be admitted at trial. Evidence from expert witnesses, which might be used



THEREFORE THE STATE ATTORNEY OR ATTORNERYS FROM THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF THE STATE & THE TOWN OF MOCKSVILLE N.C THE ATTORNEYS ON BOTH SIDE MUST PROVE INTHUS ACTION THAT THE PLAINTIFF CASE OR THE CLAIMS IS BASED UPON ALL FICITION AND THESE ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENSE MUST PROVE EVERY THING INCLUDED PHYS. OF EVIDENCE JUSTICE BEYOND A REASONBLE DOUDT WHICH MEANS ALL THE ELEMENTS.

IN THE CASE OF THE STATE THE USAGE OF TAPED RECORDED STATEMENTS FROM THE CRIMINAL CASE FILE CAN,T BE USED. AND THESE GIVEN FACTS IS OF STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS. AND THE SUCH CRIMINAL CASE WAS IS ONLY HEARSAY. WHEN A CRIMINAL IS ONLY BASED ONHEARSAY IT CAN,T BE USED AT ALL. THE PLAINTIFF NOW MOVES THUS COURT UPON THE FOLLOWING SET OUT ASIDE FOR THE FOLLOWINGS BASES FOR THE MATTER @ LAW AND THE TRIAL COURT AND THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS MUST ABIDE BY THE G.S. AND THE COURT RULES.

A. G.S. 1A-1 RULE(S 3.4. WHEN A CIVIL IS FILED WITH THE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION AND THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS MUST FILE WRITTEN ANSWERS. AND BY STATE AND FEDERAL RULES AND G.S. THE ANSWER MUST FORMATED THE PROPER AND CORRECT MINOR. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS MUST BE GIVEN 30 TO 60 DAYS TO RESPOND. IF IT THE FAILOR OF THE ATTORNEYS THEN THE PLAINTIFF CAN BY LAW APPLY TO THE TRIAL COURT FOR THE SAID RELIEF THAT ,S DEMANED IN THE CLASS ACTION ON A MOTION FOR JUDGEMENT OF MOITION TO COMPEL FOR JUDGEMENT WHICH IS MANDITORY ACT BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSIABLEMY AND THE STATE LEGISTION UNDER THE GIVEN HOUSE BILLS AND THE FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS 1. 9. 14. WHICH SUPREME LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AN ACT CONGRESS.

B. WHEN THERE IS NEW LAWSUIT ACTION  
IS FILED WITH THE SUPERIOR COURT  
DIVISION THE GENERAL THE RULES IS IT  
MUST BE A MANDIATORY MEDIATION IN  
AN ATTAMPT . TO SETTLED THE CASE IN A  
SETTLEMENT UNDER THE N.C. G.S.  
CHAPTER 7B-N.C. GEN. ASSEMBLE [PDF]  
G.S. 7B-38.1 PAGE 1 SECTION 2.

C. NCADA MEDIATION POINT KEY-NC  
ASSOCIATION.

The plaintiff infurther moves thus court that in this case it will the need for the useage of criminal business @ civil ssession in the civil superior court general court of justice.

The meaning of having criminal business at civil ssession as for there will be needing for formatted warranted conformedated mandiatory criminal mediation.

i.c.r. 18.1 mediation in criminal as a part of this class action lawsuit that,s filed through and by the said plaintiff .

the attorney for the state will need tobe appointed by the court that therefore this reason alone is in cause this action.

As for the civil action that it,s all for the readdress of of the state government the court system the general court of justice.

See: the united states constitution amendment (9) and am. 14 amendment 9

is for the readdress for the proceedings in state court before a law judge and the given rights of the due process of law and the laws of the land. The court system must not rebell or act rebelluos and not delay or deny.

---

As grounds for this class action lawsuit is set out below:

1.the criminal case in the superior court of davie county the criminal warrants was without phys. Proof of evidence.and therefore the state case was made up as to being false and fiction of a put together arrest and trials in the teenage prostitution case of 1993 the useage of all hearsay evidence. And accourding to the federal and state laws and the actual rules of the courts the case should been thrown of court and all charges should been dismissed.

Therefore the useage for this class action  
the onlyest element or elements after all  
the post conviction motions and petitions  
with the court system has failed and there  
is no other findings and no other court  
resoures that would overturn the plea  
baring under rule 32 e that the plaintiff  
should have been ordered vacated and  
remanded.

2.the state district attorney for the 22<sup>nd</sup>.

District failed to prove all the phys.

Elements as to general stateus 14-27.10 and  
it must be the findings to the stateus. The  
charges in the case is only ficition

---

And the state attorney office must prove  
otherwise that the charges was not ficition  
and that the arrest was not ficition and  
wasnot fasle arrest.

Any time criminal charges is without the proof of phys. Of any supporting evidence then the charges is fiction.

3 .the criminal records in davie county is only based upon tape recorded confession. Tape recorded evidence according to the united states supreme court justice and judges those type of confessions is illegal and is inadmissible.

See: brown vs. Mississippi. 297, u.s. 278 1936. Tape recorded confession dose violate the due process clause. This citation landmarking is still effective.

Police in turner case did record the confession and the court documentation show that a tape recorded statement was made and this dose entitled the plaintiff to all the said relief.

4. the plaintiff in this action case before the court the plaintiff talked with superior court judge of lester p. martin on the of the guilty. just before the plea was entered and the defense of turner was not in the courtroom at the time that judge martin talk with turner. Even if it was a friendly talk the jugde before the plea wa entered this makes the judge a conflit of enterest.

5.as for the proof of phys . evidence there wasnot no dna blood test and no medical examination on the victom of Amanda mcdaniel. And state law requires that such evidence must be at the chain of command. There was no DNA TEST AND NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION FROM DOCTOR AND NO SBI LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT. COURT RECORDS DOSE HAVE THE FACTORS OF ANY EVIDENCE POINTBLANK.

SEE: STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA VS.  
DARRALL HUNT. THE COURT OVERTURNED  
THE CASE DUE TO THE DNA FACTS THAT  
MUST BE PROVED BEFORE TRIAL.

6. THE OBTAINING OF THE SAME TYPE OF  
ARREST WARRANTS WHICH CONSTITUTE  
THE VIOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT,S  
1.2.4.5.6.14.

THE SAME KIND OF OFFENSES IS DOUBLE  
JEOPARDY TWO 1<sup>ST</sup>. DEGREE RAPE AND 3  
COUNTS OF 1<sup>ST</sup>. SEX OFFENSES. AND  
THEREFORE MULTIPLE PUNISHMENTS IS  
VIOLATIONS OF THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY  
CLAUSE.

7. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FOR TURNER  
BASES FOR GROUNDS OF EFFECTIVE OF  
ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL OR DEFENSE  
ATTORNEY IN CRIMINAL COURT. THE DEFENSE  
ATTORNEY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THERE WAS



NO PHYS. PROOF OF EVIDENCE AND THAT IT WAS GOOD DEFENSE FOR THE ACT OF ATAPED RECORDED CONFESSION AND THE ATTORNEY KNEW THESE THING BUT LIKEWISE FAILED TO MAKE THE COURT AWARE DURING THE DISTRICT COURT PRE-Trial that all charges by law would have thrown out of court on a motion to dismiss all charges and that the violation of the united states amendment 6.

See: Strickland vs. Washington. 466 U.S. 668. 1984. the case of Strickland is a very effective landmark key case in the United States still today and Strickland case has strong law facts and the main laws findings of two types of subject tests which are the findings of .

- a) Subjective test
- b) And objective test

- c) Strickland landmaking is not fiction it,s all law facts.
- d) As for the tape record confession see:connecticut vs. barrett 479 u.s. 523(1987).

In this case as of the case of state of north Carolina vs. darrall hunt. The defendant was charged the act crimes of muder and rape. when soly the trial court withheld the key evidence that was which was unknown to the defense during the criminal trial. for the general reasons under rules 11.18. the main missing evidence that was missing was the evidence to prove that hunt did not rape the victom was the evidence of DNA JUST TO CLEAR HUNT ON ALL CHARGES AND HAS WALK TO FREEDOM 20 YEARS AFTER BEING WRONGFULLY ARRESTED BY MEANINGS OF A FICITIONUAL CRIME AND THE TRUE MEANINGS OF A FASLE ARREST WARRANTS WAS ISSUED WITHOUT THE PROOF OF PHYS. EVIDENCE INORDER TO OBTAIN E OR OBTAINING ARREST WARRANTS FOR HUNT ARREST. AND IN TURNER CASE AS THE PLAINTIFF THE CASE OF

TURNER IS ONLY SEX OFFENSES THAT WHERE THE evidence is needed to just reveal the truth of the matter in the court of law. The DNA EVIDENCE IN HUNT CASE OF LAW FACTOR SHOULD BE SHOWN AS TO BEING EQUITY AND ENTERED THE SAME RELIEF. THE DNA EVIDENCE THAT THE DEFENSE TEAM USED IS THE facts of sex offenses that hunt was accused. In mind the defense team use that to prove that hunt was not GUILTY OF RAPE AND MURDER AND A NEW TRIAL WAS SO ORDERED.

AND IN TURNER CASE THERE IS NOT NO DNA BLOOD TEST AND THERE IS NO DOCTOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORTER ON THE VICTIM FOR MATCHING OF BLOOD SEAMING OF ANY DNA NO NOT PEACE OF EVIDENCE AND NO TRACE OF TURNER SEAMING WHICH IS BODY DNA . DNA IN A CRIMINAL CASE IT TELLS THE TRUTH IN OPEN COURT AND NOT AFTER THE TRIAL.

IT WAS MOSTLY THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY OF TURNER DURING THE PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS IN DISTRICT .AND IT SHOULD BEEN THE MAIN EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN OR AT PRE-TRIAL. ALL IMPEACHING EVIDENCE WAS WITHHELD FROM TURNER.

SEE: BRADY VS. MARYLAND.THE GRANYDDAY CASE. FED. PROC. 1.2 1623 FED. RULES.

BRADY VS. MARYLAND 373 U.S. 83 (1963)  
THE BRADY LANDMARKING CASE IS A REMARKABLE CASE AND IS KEY LEADING CASE THAT IS STILL POWERFUL CASE IN THE UNITED STATES THAT 100% OF NEW TRIAL IS GRANTED IN MOSTLY WRIT OF CERTIORARI THAT IS GRANTED IN CASE,S FOR MISSING EVIDENCE OR EVIDENCE THAT WOULD LINK THAT THE DEFENDANT IN A CASE IS NOT GUILTY OR IS BEING WRONGFULLY IMPRISONMENT OR THERE WAS WARRANTLESS ARREST OR THE VIOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS CLAUSES  
1.2.4.5.6.8.AND THE 14<sup>TH</sup>. AMENDMENT WHICH  
IS THE AMENDEMENT OF THE LAWS OF THE  
LAND AND EQUILTY JUSTICE. AND NOT ONLY  
THE brady case but likewise or otherwise

JENCKS VS. UNITED STATES. 353 U.S. 657 (1957)  
THE COURT IN THE JENCKS ACT CASE SAID  
THAT FAVORABLE EVIDENCE CAN,T BE  
KEAPTED OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE DEFENSE.  
THE JENCKS ACT CLEARLY SHOWS THAT CLEAR  
EVIDENCE THAT CAN,T BE HINDED FROM A  
DEFENDANT MUST BE GIVEN TO THE DEFENSE  
TEAM IN OPEN COURT BY THE DISTRICT  
ATTORNEY OFFICE OR THE UNITED STATES  
ATTORNEYS OFFICE IN OR AT A CRIMINAL  
TRIAL RULE 11. AND 16. 18. THESE ARE  
MANDTORY RULES.

The plaintiff in this matter now moves thus court in the factors that the documented testimony of the witness and the victim of Amanda mcdaniel should documented testimony is very favorable in this matter that it not no fiction or falseified or meaningless testimony the testimony is not only favorable to the plaintiff case but the remarkable testimony is impeaching key evidence that must be presented under rules 10,11,16,18 and the plaintiff now infurther moves thus court that no matter what the testimony must made discoverable as to the rules and therefore it can be so warranted as for the use of the testimony to otherwise revail the truth. As to these facts the victim need not to be presented. The state laws of north Carolina and the federal shows that fact that the does not needs to necessary or directly in the court for a tarnation of a civil jury. Under the Jencks rule or united states

supreme court ruling the laws from Jencks act must be applied and therefore warranted as applicable just the same as a criminal trial at hand. these laws and cited case is to prove that these laws is real and the court can,t act rebellious and the case of turner now must be reviewed inlight the impeaching evidence can,t be overlooked or deny or delayed at commoning in the meanings of class action lawsuit that it must be two forms of mediation.

a. Civil mediation

b. Criminal such as the state must make their on motion for appropriate relief under house bill (9) which a legislative act of north Carolina legislator the reppresentive of the state and house bill 9 is still enffective and is still on the n.c. general status books and the laws to the house bill 9 it might been somewhat up dated as for thus concerns as for the



proceedings in this case and as well as for  
N.C.G.S.-14-27.10

IN THIS CASE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT  
FAILED TO FOLLOW THE PROPER CHAIN OF  
COMMAN OF THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE AS  
WAS SHOWN IN THIS CLASS ACTION  
LAWSUIT BY THE PLAINTIFF. NO THERE IS  
NO PROOF OF ANY PHYS. OF EVIDENCE IN  
THE CRIMINAL CASE.

THE PLAINTIFF WAS SENTENCED TO AN  
ACTIVE TERM OF 12YEARS AND 12 YEARS  
SUSPENED SENTENCE AND 5 YEARS OF  
PROBATION.

THE FINDING OF THE DOCUMENT OF  
AMANDA MCDANIEL CAN BE FOUND IN  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA VS. JANIE  
ALLEN MCDANIEL.

93-CRS-72,73,74,75,76.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS :1  
AS THE PLAINTIFF IN THIS CAUSE OF ACTION  
THE STATEMENT AS BEING MY OWN  
STATEMENT IS NOT FASLE AND IS NOT  
FICITION POINTBLANK.IN 1993 THE  
MOCKSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT WAS  
INVESTSTRATGING THE ACT OF A TEENAGE  
PROSTITUTION RING IN DAVIE COUNTY IN  
WHICH THERE WAS NO TRUE AND PROOF  
OF ANY PHYS. EVIDENCE JUST HEARSAY  
AND TAPE RECORDED CONFESSION. AS  
PLAINTIFF IN THE MATTER I HAD POLICE  
OFFICER FIELDS OF THE MOCKSVILLE P.D.  
TO HAVE REQUESTED FOR ME TO REPORT  
UPTO THE POLICE DEPT. FOR QUETING. AS  
THE PLAINTIFF I TOLD FIELDS THAT I DID  
NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH  
AMANDA AT ALL AND OFFICER FIELDS  
WANTED FOR ME TO WRITE A STATEMENT  
ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS:2

I TOLD THE OFFICER THAT I DID NOT HAVE ANY TO DO WITH AMANDA AT THE POLICE DEPT. THAT SAME DAY. BEFORE LEAVING THE POLICE DEPT. OFFICER FIELDS SHE TOLD ME TO SEE DETECTIVE J.M.BARTHER @ 3:00 P.M. BUT AS TO WHAT I RECALL THE DETETIVE MET UP WITH ME AT MCDANLDS ON H.W.Y. 601 IN MOCKSVILLE N.C. HE ASKED ME IF I COULD RIDE WITH HIM TO THE POLICE DEPT..

THAT DAY I RECALL THAT THE DET. HAD A CALL TO REPORT TO FOOD LION STRORE A REPORT CONCERNING BAD CHECKS. I TOOK A RIDE WITH THE DETECTIVE TO THE POLICE DEPT. THE DETECTIVE TOLD ME THAT I COULD SPEND THE REST OF MY LIFE IN PRISON IF I DID NOT COME CLEAN ABOUT EVERY THING BETWEEN ME AND

AMANDA ON AFEW DAYS OF HAVING SEX OR SEXUAL FAVORS ON ABOUT 4 OR 5 TIMES.I TOLD HIM THAT I DID NOT HAVE SEXUAL CONTACT WITH THE GIRL AT ALL . AND AT THAT POIN HE WANTED TO TAKE ME TO THE MAGISTRATE OFFICE TO SERVE SOME ARREST WARRANTS ON ME FOR SEXUALL CONTACT. HE TOLD ME IF PLAY MY CARDS RIGHT THAT I COULD MAY BE GET OUT OF IT.

THAT HE WANTED ME TO GIVE HIM A TAPE RECORDED STATEMENT.

ONCE THE TAPE RECORDED STATEMENT WAS MADE THE DETECTIVE DONE THE FOLLOWING:

1. THE DETECTIVE WAITED FOR ABOUT 3 TO 4 DAYS BEFORE I WAS EVEN ARRESTED ON THOSE CHAGES.
2. THE DETECTIVE TOLD ME TO REPORT TO THE POLICE DEPT. ON THAT

TUESDADAY THAT,S WHEN THAT ARREST WAS MADE.

3. THE ARREST WAS MADE ABOUT 12:00 P.M. THE SAME DAY BY OFFICER TILLY OF THE MOCKSVILLE POLICE DEPT.

4. THE ARRESTING OFFICER FINGER PRENTED AND DROVE ME OVER TO THE MEGSTRATE OFFICE IN MOCKSVILLE N.C.

5. I WAS CHARGED 2 COUNTS 1<sup>ST</sup>.DEGREE RAPE AND 3 COUNTS SEXUAL OFFENSE.

6. AND WAS PLACED IN THE DAVIE COUNTY JAIL UNDER \$ 50.000 DOLLAR BOND.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS:

THERE IS A FACTS OF THE DETECTIVE HAD ME WITH HIM BECAUSE HE RECEIVED A CALL CONCERNING BAD CHECKS. AND THUS COURT NEEDS TO REVIEW THE 911 CALL ON THAT DAY OF THE CALL AND CHECK ALL GIVEN RECORDS.

AS PLAINTIFF I CAN TESTIFY TO ALL EVENTS THAT TOOK THAT DAY UNTILL I WAS ARRESTED.

AS PLAINTIFF I WAS SENTENCED INEXCHANGED FOR 12 YRS. ACTIVE AND 12 YRS. SUSBSPENDED AND 5 YRS. PROBATION FOR A TESTIMONY AGAINST THE CO-DEFENDANT JANIE ALLEN MCDANIEL.THERE NO DNA BLOOD TEST AND NO MEDICAL EXAIMNATION DONE ON ME OR AMANDA FOR SEXUAL SEAMING .

THE STATEMENT THAT I GIVE UNTO  
THUS COURT NOW IS A TRUE AND  
CORRECT AND PROPER AND THE  
STATEMENT OF CLAIMS IS MADE UNTO  
GOOD FAITH.

ALL PRESENTED EVIDENCE AND  
STATEMENTS IS NOT FICITION AND NOT  
FALSEIEFED THIS IS BASED ON ALL TRUE  
FACTS OF THE PLAINTIFF.

THE END OF THE STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

SIGNED Wesley M. Turner

THIS THE 2 DAY sept 2020.

SEE:NOTES THE USE OF DNA TESTS  
INFORMATION IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM-  
DNA TECHNOLOGY IN ...THERE ARE TWO  
MAIN TESTS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF  
SCIENTIFIC.[PDF]REFERENCE MANUAL  
ON SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE –THE NATIONAL  
DNA . BLOOD AND SEAMING EVIDENCE  
NCGS-14-27.10

[PDF] BY THE N.C. BAR- 2008 CITED BY  
31 RELATED ARTS. CERTIORARI GRANTED  
RULE (23 .a nov.16,2016 [pdf] notes false  
imprisonment he was awarded  
\$9,154,500 in damages for wrongfully  
conviction .

Also see: Wallace vs. city of Chicago (05-  
1240. Cornell legal information institute.  
False arrest or other.

See:Wallace vs. kato 549 u.s. 384 2007  
justin u.s. supreme court.



72568- brown vs. state- Kansas supreme  
court.

Statement of requested relief:

1. I, am suing the Mocksville police dept. on grounds for \$10 million dollars for being falsely arrested.
2. Slander and deformation of charater in the sum \$ 10 million dollars for untrue statements.
3. The state of northcarolina is being sued on grounds for falsely imprisomnet crulty and unusual punishment on grounds based on the federal constitution the 8<sup>th</sup>. Amendment claims \$ 2 million dollars.

Signed W. J. M. Tamm

I Wendell matthew turner hereby  
state that all presented statements and  
given evidence for the plaintiff Is hereby  
true and correct and is made unto good  
faith.

Being the plaintiff the class action is true  
and herein is not no fiction of anykind  
true case of the plaintiff.

Signature Wendell m. Turner

Wendell matthew turner  
1000 apple street  
Winston-salem n.c.27101-5008

Case no.93-crs-1935-1939

A true case of the plaintiff in this action

---

the class action lawsuit is filed against the  
Mocksville police dept,

Defendant 1

Mocksville police department  
278 north main street  
Mocksville n.c.27028

---

state of north Carolina.defendant 2

State counsel attorneys for the state of north  
Carolina whom is a named defendant in a class  
action that upon both defendants

Claimed that,s filed is not no fiction of  
evidence and no false statements all true case.

State of north Carolina    you and the  
Mocksville police has a class action commanded  
against you as to the state rules and g.s.

From :the named plaintiff of Wendell matthew  
Case no# 93-crs-1935-1939

State bar

no# \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. And other  
information .

/p/ \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_.

Go<sup>o</sup>gle

THE RULES AND GEN. STATUTES FOR A CRIMINAL MEDIATION IN N.C. COURTS



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## Clerk Mediation Program | North Carolina Judicial Branch

<https://www.nccourts.gov> > Home > Programs > Clerk Mediation Program ▾

A mediation program for matters referred to mediation by clerks of superior court. ... Court Date Notifications Criminal Background Check Language Interpreter ... The Rules Implementing Mediation in Matters Before the Clerk of Superior Court ... pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 7A-38.3B. The effective date of these Rules is April ...

## Mediated Settlement Conference Program | North Carolina Judicial ...

<https://www.nccourts.gov/programs/mediated-settlement-conference-program> ▾

The Rules Implementing Statewide Mediated Settlement Conferences in Superior Court Civil Actions (MSC Rules) were first adopted by the Supreme Court in 1991, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. ... The Rules provide a framework for expediting settlement of superior court civil actions.

About · Program Eligibility · Forms

## People also ask

Is mediation required in NC? ▾

What is criminal mediation? ▾

How much does mediation cost in North Carolina? ▾

What is a mediated settlement conference? ▾

Is court ordered mediation mandatory? ▾

The last two are considered mandatory, since the parties are required by law or court order to attend the mediation meetings. However, the term "mandatory" can be somewhat misleading. ... If the parties can't reach an understanding by the end of the mediation process, they will then have to resort to the legal process. Jun 7, 2018

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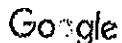
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[PDF] G.S. 7A-38.3D Page 1 § 7A-38.3D. Mediation in matters within the ...

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(a) Purpose. - The General Assembly finds that it is in the public interest to promote high standards for persons who mediate matters in district criminal court. To that end, a ... The Supreme Court shall adopt rules to implement this section. ... G.S. 7B-301 and Article 6 of Chapter 108A of the General Statutes, respectively.



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